

Appendix F

SVWD Water Quality Reports – 2006 - 2009



Scotts Valley
Water District

water news

Vital Information on Community Water Issues

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY FOR 2006

Scotts Valley Water Meets All Water Quality Standards

Once again the District is proud to present its annual report on water quality. The report covers testing during 2006, demonstrating that the quality of your drinking water meets or is better than state and federal regulations.

Besides providing detailed results of water-quality testing, this report contains a description of your water source, answers to common questions about water quality, and other useful water quality information.

Get Involved With Water

We urge all water customers to attend meetings of the District's Board of Directors. Learn more about water in your community. The Board meets every second Thursday at 7 p.m. at the District office, 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley.

How to Contact Us

Call Operations Manager/Assistant General Manager William O'Brien at 438-2363 for more information about your water quality.



Professional Team Serves Your Water Needs

Every member of the District's field team is dual certified in water treatment and distribution. All continue to upgrade their skills and state certifications through additional education classes and training.

California's certification regulations have become increasingly stringent, requiring college-level courses, years of experience, skills testing and on-going updates to retain certification.

Our staff has met the challenge to ensure both the reliability and quality of your water system. Our goal: to better serve you in a way that is effective, economical, and environmentally friendly.



How We Provide Top-Quality Water

Water Quality Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Quality Water Supply

Your drinking water comes from high-quality local groundwater supplies.

Your Water Is Highly Treated

We treat your water in four advanced water treatment facilities before we deliver it to you.

We Test for Quality

Our state-certified water quality professionals monitor your water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so you don't have to be concerned about it.

Frequency of Tests: Some tests are done daily, others weekly, monthly or at other intervals, even continuously around the clock, using sophisticated equipment. We do more testing than is required by the regulators.

Certified Labs: Tests and results are produced by independent state-certified facilities.

Test Accuracy: The thousands of tests we conduct every year are done with extraordinary accuracy. We can detect two-tenths of a gram of some substances in a billion gallons of water.



When to Seek Health Care Advice

Our water supply is from underground aquifers that are less susceptible to surface water contaminants. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune-system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1/800/426-4791.

Water in the Environment

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The District's current source of supply is 100 percent groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agricul-

ture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where to Get More Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1/800/426-4791.

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT

RESULTS OF 2006 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTS

The tables below list all the drinking water contaminants and other constituents that we detected during the 2006 calendar year. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The data presented in these tables are from testing between January 1 and December 31, 2006. Secondary Standards in the chart below refer to aesthetic aspects of water that do not impact health.

			SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT TREATED WATER		
CONTAMINANT	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS					
Arsenic (PPB)	10	4	ND to 3.5	0.9	Naturally occurring minerals.
Barium (PPB)	1000	2	17.0 to 39.0	26.9	Naturally occurring minerals.
Chromium (PPB)	50	(100)	ND to 2.7	0.4	Naturally occurring minerals.
Copper¹ (PPB)	AL=1300	170	26 to 820	265	Naturally occurring minerals.
Fluoride (PPB)	2000	1000	87 to 670	271	Naturally occurring minerals.
Lead¹ (PPB)	AL=15	2	ND to 6.3	0.81	Naturally occurring minerals.
VOCs					
Methyl ethyl keytone (PPB)	NS	NA	ND to 5.3*	0.13	Solvent.
Methyl- <i>tert</i> -butyl ether/MTBE (PPB)	13	5	ND to 1.3**	0.1	Leaking underground storage tanks; discharge of petroleum.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
Total Trihalomethanes (PPB)	80	NA	ND to 58	11.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids 5/HAA5 (PPB)	60	NA	ND to 6	3.6	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS					
	SECONDARY MCL				
Chloride (PPM)	500		20-86	46	Naturally occurring minerals.
Color (ACU)	15		ND-5	1.1	Naturally occurring minerals.
Iron (PPB)	300		ND to 540	79	Naturally occurring minerals.
Manganese (PPB)	50		ND to 24	7	Naturally occurring minerals.
Odor threshold (TON)	3		1 to 8	3.6	Naturally occurring minerals.
Specific Conductance (micromhos per cm)	1,600		317 to 1,710	884	Naturally occurring minerals.
Sulfate (PPM)	500		68 to 540	208	Naturally occurring minerals.
Lab Turbidity (NTU)	5		0.10 to 0.95	0.34	Naturally occurring minerals.
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	1000		194 to 1,100	555	Naturally occurring minerals.
Zinc (PPB)	5000		ND to 30.0	9.9	Naturally occurring minerals.
NO STANDARDS					
PH			7.4 to 8.3	7.9	
Sodium (PPM)			29 to 350	80	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (PPM)			88 to 330	216	
Bicarbonate (HCO3) (PPM)			60.3-332.5	202.4	
Calcium (PPM)			27 to 74	53.6	
Carbonate (CO3) (PPM)			ND to 332.5	1.7	
Magnesium (PPM)			4.3 to 38	20.1	
Potassium (PPM)			1.6 to 6.1	2.6	
Total Alkalinity (PPM)			44 to 303	174.3	
ortho-Phosphates (PPM)			0.25 to 3.4	1.8	
Carbon Dioxide (PPM)			ND to 14	4.6	
Langelier Index			Minus 0.7 to 1.2	0.4	
Silver (PPB)			ND to 25	3.1	
*One detect from Orchard Run WTP following filter booster repair, follow-up sample non-detect. ** MTBE has only been detected in one well that provides 2.6% of the District's water supply.					
FOOTNOTES					
¹Copper and lead were sampled in the summer of 2005 directly from 21 consumer taps. Note: The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Most testing samples are taken from treated water. Our treatment plants remove arsenic, iron, and manganese. Coliform, color, odor, and turbidity are taken from sample stations located throughout the District. Some Volatile Organic Compounds are removed by treatment.					

Definitions Used in This Chart:

(AL) Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

(ACU) Apparent Color Units: A measurement of color.

Lab Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Langelier Index: This index is used in stabilizing water to control both corrosion and the deposition of scale.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Micromhos per centimeter: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.

NA: Not applicable.

ND: Not detected at testing limit.

NS: No standard.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit, indicating the clarity of the water.

PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB is equal to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.

PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM is equal to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

(PHG) Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

(TDS) Total Dissolved Solids: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.

(TON) Threshold Odor Number: The unit of odor.

We Will Give You \$100 (or More) to Help You Save Water!!

For rebate forms and ideas, visit our
upgraded website at www.svwd.org.

By using water wisely and efficiently,
you can maintain a beautiful landscape,
save money, and help the environment.

There are many ways to use
water wisely:

- Purchase and install a high-efficiency
washing machine and toilet
- Landscape with low-water-use
and native plants
- Adjust sprinklers and timers as
the seasons change

*Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber.
Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.*



*Your water District provides water
conservation information to schools,
participates in water conservation
events, and sponsors newspaper and
radio water conservation messages.*

*For more conservation ideas, details
about rebates and other water saving
tips, contact our Customer Service
representatives at 831/438-2363 or
visit our website at www.svwd.org.*

Water Recycling Growing To Meet Community Needs

The District's water recycling program
continues to expand. The program now
provides highly treated, recycled water
from the City's wastewater plant to
irrigate all the parks in Scotts Valley,
the high school grounds, and all the
elementary schools.

Recycled water used for landscape
accounts for about 10 percent of
the District's total water supply
during summer.

Recycled water reduces the impact
of District operations on our limited
groundwater resources. This is especially
critical during a dry year, such as the
current one, when rainfall totaled only
about half of the normal amount.

Continued expansion of the recycling
program is expected and will be needed
as future demand for water increases.

Scotts Valley Water District

P.O. Box 660006
Scotts Valley, CA 95067-0006
831/438-2363



Board of Directors

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Learn about the District, its Board of Directors,
meeting agendas and minutes, water quality, rates,
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Scotts Valley
Water District

water news

Vital Information on Community Water Issues

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY FOR 2007

Scotts Valley Water District Brings You High-Quality Drinking Water

As part of Scotts Valley Water District's commitment to provide you with the best possible water at the lowest reasonable cost, we are pleased to present this detailed report on our 2007 water quality. Once again, the report shows that your tap water meets or is better than the increasingly stringent standards set by state and federal regulators. Results of hundreds of water quality tests conducted in 2007 and other useful and educational water quality information are contained in the report. Included are a description of our water source and answers to common questions about water quality.



How to Get Involved

We urge our customers to learn more about water in our community by attending the meetings of the District's elected Board of Directors. The Board meets regularly on the second Thursday of the month at 7 p.m. in the Boardroom, downstairs at the District Office at 2 Civic Center Drive in Scotts Valley. Visit www.svwd.org.

Who to Contact

For more information about water quality, please contact Assistant General Manager/Operations Manager William O'Brien at 831/438-2363.

How We Provide Top-Quality Water

Our state-certified water quality experts work as a team to ensure that the water provided to your home or business is safe and clean.

TESTING — Water treatment staff, following a strict schedule, test the water throughout the system on a daily, weekly, quarterly and annual basis.

ACCURACY — Testing is so sophisticated and accurate that we can detect substances as small as one-tenth of a part per billion.

TREATMENT — Your water is treated at modern treatment plants to meet local water quality needs. Trace amounts of chlorine are added to the water to disinfect it and keep it safe as it travels through pipelines to your home or business.

FLUSHING — Pipelines need to be cleaned periodically, so we flush them out through fire hydrants. This removes small amounts of natural sand and minerals that can slowly build up.

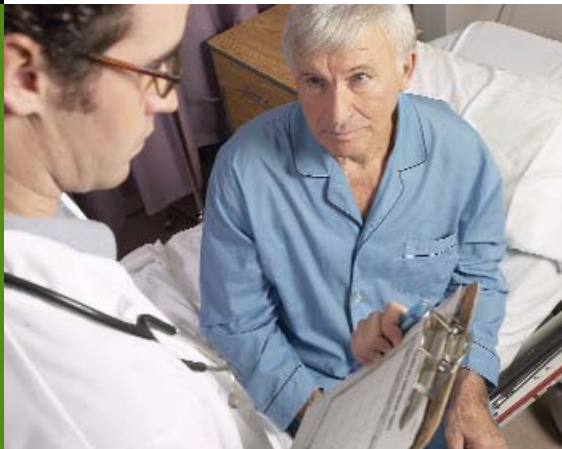


Scotts Valley Water District Provides Quality Drinking Water

High-Quality Source Water

Your drinking water comes from local groundwater supplies. The water is treated and tested before it is delivered to you. This results in a high-quality supply of drinking water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.



People With Special Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791), www.epa.gov/OW.

Water in the Environment

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Assessing Health Risks

Drinking water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

RESULTS OF 2007 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTS

The data presented in these tables are from testing by state certified labs between January 1 and December 31, 2007. Secondary Standards in the chart below refer to aesthetic aspects of water that do not impact health. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

			SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT TREATED WATER		
CONTAMINANT	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLS					
Total Coliform Bacteria*	2/month	0	0 - 2	NA	Naturally present in the environment.
Arsenic (PPB)	50	4	ND to 3.5	0.7	Naturally occurring minerals.
Copper** (total) (PPB)	1000	170	26 to 820	265	Naturally occurring minerals.
Fluoride (PPB)	2000	1000	90 to 630	285	Naturally occurring minerals.
Lead** (total) (PPB)	AL=15	2	ND to 6.3	0.8	Naturally occurring minerals.
Aluminum (total) (PPB)	1000	600	ND to 58.0	7.4	Naturally occurring minerals.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
Total Trihalomethanes (PPB) all treated water	80	NA	ND to 53	12.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids (PPB)	60	NA	ND to 5.8	3.5	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLS					
	SECONDARY MCL				
Chloride (PPM)	500		22 to 61	41	Naturally occurring minerals.
Color (ACU)	15		ND to 5	0.6	Naturally occurring minerals.
Iron (PPB)	300		ND to 120	22	Naturally occurring minerals.
Manganese (PPB)	50		ND to 20	4	Naturally occurring minerals.
Odor threshold (TON)	3		1 to 8	2.9	Naturally occurring minerals.
Specific Conductance (micromhos per cm)	1,600		301 to 1,690	750	Naturally occurring minerals.
Sulfate (PPM)	500		54 to 480	101	Naturally occurring minerals.
Lab Turbidity (NTU)	5		0.10 to 1.70	0.30	Naturally occurring minerals.
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	1000		190 to 1,100	501	Naturally occurring minerals.
Zinc (total) (PPB)	5000		ND to 63.0	15.2	Naturally occurring minerals.
NO STANDARDS					
PH			7.5 to 8.3	7.8	
Sodium (PPM)			31 to 330	81	
Total Hardness (as CaCO3) (PPM)			72 to 310	227	
Calcium (PPM)			22 to 76	59.3	
Carbonate (CO3) (PPM)			ND to 4.9	1.1	
Magnesium (PPM)			4.1 to 37	18.8	
Potassium (PPM)			1.4 to 5.3	2.5	
Total Alkalinity (PPM)			57 to 380	202.6	
ortho-Phosphate (PPM)			0.04 to 6.9	1.5	
Carbon Dioxide (PPM)			ND to 11	5.2	
Langelier Index			Minus 0.6 to 1.2	0.4	
FOOTNOTES					
* 2 out 194 coliform samples drawn in 2007 were positive for coliform bacteria.					
** Copper and Lead were sampled in the summer of 2005 directly from 21 consumer taps to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule.					
Note: The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Most testing samples are taken from treated water. Our treatment plants remove arsenic, iron, and manganese. Coliform, color, odor, and turbidity are taken from sample stations located throughout the District. Some Volatile Organic Compounds are removed by treatment.					

Definitions Used in This Chart:

(AL) Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

(ACU) Apparent Color Units: A measurement of color.

Lab Turbidity: A measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

Langelier Index: This index is used in stabilizing water to control both corrosion and the deposition of scale.

(MCLG) Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(MCL) Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Micromhos per centimeter: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.

NA: Not Applicable.

ND: Not detected at testing limit.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit, indicating the clarity of the water.

PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB is equal to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.

PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM is equal to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

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Use Water Wisely: Water is Too Precious to Waste

In the face of a statewide drought and two straight years of below average rainfall in Scotts Valley, we all need to do our part to use water wisely. The District is asking its customers to reduce water use by at least 10 percent.

Some tips about how to save water:

- Water only before 6 a.m. and after 8 p.m. to reduce evaporation and interference from wind.
- Don't over-water landscaping. Irrigate 2 or 3 days per week, and only after the top inch of soil is dry.
- Adjust sprinklers to prevent overspray and run-off. Repair leaks and broken sprinkler heads.
- Add 2" to 3" of mulch around trees and plants to reduce evaporation.
- Install a water-efficient drip irrigation system for trees, shrubs, and flowers to get water to the plant's roots more efficiently.
- Sign-up for a free water conservation analysis of your landscaping and sprinkler systems. The analysis will provide recommendations on ways you can conserve water.
- For more information and tips about water conservation, visit our newly revamped website at www.svwd.org or call the District office at 831/438-2363.



Recycled Water Use Continues to Expand



Recycled water is becoming a bigger and more important part of our water supply.

About 10 percent of our water supply in Summer 2007 came from recycled water, and the amount is continuing to grow.

New customers brought online in 2007, include: Emerald Hills, Vine Hills School, Scotts Valley Square, and Tree Circus.

Recycled water is ideally suited and safe for irrigating landscaped areas. It also supplements the potable water supply, making more drinking water available for our non-recycled water customers.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Scotts Valley Water District

P.O. Box 660006
Scotts Valley, CA 95067-0006
831/438-2363



Board of Directors

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President

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Vice-President

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WILLIAM KASSIS

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Please visit us at www.svwd.org

Learn about the District, its Board of Directors, meeting agendas and minutes, water quality, rates, conservation and more.

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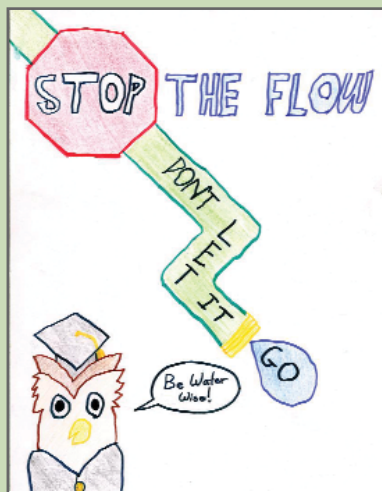
Scotts Valley
Water District

Student Water Conservation Artwork

In celebration of May as Water Awareness Month, the District invited students to design posters depicting the importance of water conservation. Students from Vine Hill Elementary School's 2008 fourth and fifth grade class brought water conservation home with the "Know Your Flow" Water Conservation Poster Contest.



Water Conservation Poster Contest Winners were presented with U.S. Savings Bond awards and a large round of applause at a public Board meeting. From left are: Lola Strbac (2nd place 5th grade), Sedona Bragdon (3rd place 5th grade), Darwin Garrett (1st place 5th grade), Nikolas Osorio (1st place 4th grade), and Jessica Perak, SVWD Water Conservation Coordinator.



Poster by: Nikolas Osorio

water news

Vital Information on Community Water Issues

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY FOR 2008

Scotts Valley Water Continues to Provide High-Quality Drinking Water

As part of our commitment to provide you with the best possible water at the lowest cost, we are pleased to present this detailed report on Scotts Valley Water District's 2008 water quality.

Once again, the report shows that your tap water meets or is better than the increasingly stringent standards set by State and Federal regulators.

This report provides detailed results of water quality testing, water sources, and basic information about drinking water.



Poster by: Lola Strbac

High-Quality Water Supply for Our Customers

Our drinking water comes from local groundwater supplies. The water is treated and tested before it is delivered to you. The result is a high-quality supply of drinking water.

How to Get Involved: We urge our customers to learn more about water in our community by attending the meetings of the District's elected Board of Directors. The Board meets on the second Thursday of every month at 7 p.m. in the District Office at 2 Civic Center Drive in Scotts Valley. A schedule of meetings and agendas are available at www.svwd.org.

Who to Contact: For more information about water quality, please contact Scotts Valley Water District Office at 831/438-2363.

En Espanol Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

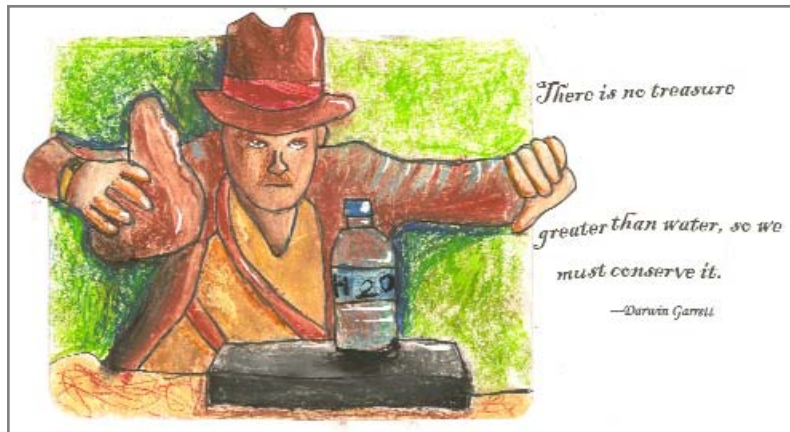
State Certified Staff Ensure Quality Water Service

Scotts Valley Water District relies solely on groundwater sources from the Santa Margarita Groundwater Basin, including the Santa Margarita, Monterey, Lompico and Butano formations. The District operates six wells and four water treatment plants to ensure water delivered to customers meets all drinking water standards.

Our raw groundwater is naturally high in iron, manganese, total dissolved solids, and hydrogen sulfide and requires treatment to meet the State drinking water standards.

The District operates a combination of pressure filters, air stripping towers, chemical treatment, and granular activated carbon treatment to condition raw water into a potable drinking water supply.

District staff certified by California Department of Public Health is constantly carrying out projects to better serve customers and increase the quality and reliability of supply. The success of our treatment process, our on-going maintenance program, and our effective operations are confirmed through periodic testing of the water delivered.



Poster by: Darwin Garrett

Assessing Health Risks

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained at the sources listed below.

People With Special Needs

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections.

These people should seek further advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the sources below.

USEPA's SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE:
1-800/426-4791
website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Water Quality Standards

Your drinking water comes from local groundwater supplies. The water is treated and tested before it is delivered to you. This results in a high-quality supply of drinking water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Public Health (DPH) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.



Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Poster by: Evan Ockow

RESULTS OF 2008 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTS

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants and other constituents detected between January 1 and December 31, 2008. Secondary Standards in the table refer to aesthetic aspects of water. In general, water quality remained constant or improved in 2008 and meets all State and Federal standards.

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT TREATED WATER					
CONTAMINANT	MCL	PHG or (MCLG)	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs					
Total Coliform Bacteria	2/month	0	0 - 1	NA	Naturally present in the environment.
Arsenic (PPB)	10	4	ND to 3.8	0.8	Naturally occurring minerals.
Fluoride (PPB)	2,000	1,000	110 to 740	308	Naturally occurring minerals.
Gross alpha particle activity*	15	3	ND to 7.2	2.4	Naturally occurring minerals.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS					
Total Trihalomethanes all treated water (PPB)	80	NA	ND to 60	12.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Haloacetic acids (5/HAA5)	60	NA	1.3 to 3.2	2.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
LEAD AND COPPER**					
	ACTION LEVEL	PHG OR (MCLG)	# OF SITES SAMPLED	# OF SITES EXCEEDING	90 TH PERCENTILE
Lead** (total) (PPB)	15	2	20	0	3.0
Copper** (total) (PPB)	1,300	170	20	0	370
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs					
CONTAMINANT	SECONDARY MCL		RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Chloride (PPM)	500		19 to 93	41	Naturally occurring minerals.
Color (ACU)	15		ND to 3	0.8	Naturally occurring minerals.
Iron (PPB)	300		ND to 420	70	Naturally occurring minerals.
Manganese (PPB)	50		ND to 26	7.5	Naturally occurring minerals.
Odor threshold (TON)	3		1 to 4	2.6	Naturally occurring minerals.
Specific Conductance (micromhos per cm)	1,600		314 to 1,750	714	Naturally occurring minerals.
Sulfate (PPM)	500		60 to 530	154	Naturally occurring minerals.
Turbidity (NTU)	5		0.10 to .90	0.29	Naturally occurring minerals.
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	1,000		210 to 1,120	467	Naturally occurring minerals.
Zinc (total) (PPB)	5,000		ND to 34.0	8.8	Naturally occurring minerals.
NO STANDARDS					
PH			7.3 to 8.6	8.0	
Sodium (PPM)			32 to 350	85	
Total Hardness*** (as CaCO ₃) (PPM)			80 to 335	209	
Calcium (PPM)			25 to 77	56	
Carbonate (CO ₃) (PPM)			ND to 15	2.0	
Magnesium (PPM)			4 to 39	17	
Potassium (PPM)			ND to 6.6	2.4	
Total Alkalinity (PPM)			54 to 483	193	
ortho-Phosphate (PPM)			0.07 to 1.73	1.1	
Carbon Dioxide (PPM)			ND to 17	3.7	
Langelier Index			Minus 0.6 to 1.7	0.5	
FOOTNOTES *Radiological constituents samples were drawn from three treatment plants in September 2008. ** Lead and Copper Rule samples were drawn from 20 customer taps in the Summer of 2008. *** Average Total Hardness for 2008 was 12 grains. Note: The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Most testing samples are taken from treated water. Our treatment plants remove arsenic, iron, and manganese. Coliform, color, odor, and turbidity are taken from sample stations located throughout the District. Some Volatile Organic Compounds are removed by treatment.					
DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS CHART: AL: Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. ACU: Apparent Color Units: A measurement of color. Grains Per Gallon: A unit of hardness where 17.1 parts per million equals 1 grain per gallon. Turbidity: A physical characteristic of water that makes the water appear cloudy. The condition is caused by the presence of suspended matter. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Langelier Index: This index is used in stabilizing water to control both corrosion and the deposition of scale. MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water. Micromhos per Centimeter: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water. NA: Not applicable. ND: Not detected at testing limit. NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit, indicating the clarity of the water. PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB equals 0.001 PPM and is equivalent to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water. PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM equals 1,000 PPB and is equivalent to about one drop in 17 gallons of water. PHG: Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency. Total Dissolved Solids: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water. TON: Threshold Odor Number: The unit of odor. 90TH Percentile: The third highest sample results of 20 sample results.					

Save Water and Improve Your Landscape

Most gardens are overwatered, harming the plants. Proper irrigation not only reduces water waste and cost but also is essential for a healthy, beautiful landscape.

WATER CONSERVATION GARDENING TIPS:

1. Remember to check your irrigation systems at least once per month (or after each mowing) to identify obvious problems and to confirm all of the components are functioning properly.
2. Applying a 2-3 inch layer of mulch in planting beds conserves water, suppresses weeds, and protects the soil from compaction and erosion.
3. Use low volume irrigation such as drip, soaker hoses, and micro-spray whenever possible.
4. Use "cycle and soak" or multiple run times on the sprinkler controller, especially with fixed spray sprinklers, clay soils, and slopes. Dividing the total watering time into shorter increments allows water to soak in. Set a goal of no runoff.

5. Irrigate early in the morning and/or late in the evening to reduce water loss due to evaporation and wind drift.



Examples of Scotts Valley low water use landscapes.

CALL THE DISTRICT OFFICE FOR A FREE LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION CHECK-UP: Phone 831/438-2363 or visit us at www.svwd.org.

Cooperative Efforts Continue to Expand Recycled Water Use



Operations Manager Bill O'Brien inspects Siltanen Recycled Water Booster Station.

Conversion of landscape irrigation at The Vineyards residential homes to recycled water helped to push recycled water use to its highest level yet, with over 160 acre feet served during the year. Recycled water use in July 2008 reached 13 percent of the total water supplied by the District, a monthly high. Using recycled water makes more drinking water available for our non-recycled water customers.

Scotts Valley Water District and City of Scotts Valley continue to work together to provide recycled water for irrigation. In 2009, the District will complete several recycled water projects to further diversify the community's water supply.

REBATES! REBATES! REBATES!

■ GET PAID TO REMOVE YOUR LAWN!

You may qualify for a rebate of \$1 per square foot, up to 1,000 square feet, plus \$0.30 per square foot for additional area.

■ REPLACE YOUR OLD IRRIGATION

TIMER with a weather-based irrigation controller (WBIC) and receive a rebate from \$100-\$500, depending on your usage history.

■ SET UP A CISTERN ON YOUR

PROPERTY and receive a rebate of \$25 per 100 gallons of storage up to 2,000 gallons.

A pre-inspection is required for these rebates.



The District promoted water conservation during the 2008 Smart Gardening Faire at Skypark.

FOR MORE INFORMATION ABOUT LANDSCAPE WATERING AND REBATES CALL: 831/438-2363 • Web: www.svwd.org

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Learn about the District, its Board of Directors,
meeting agendas and minutes, water quality,
rates, conservation and more.



Scotts Valley Water District
P.O. Box 66006
Scotts Valley, CA 95067-0006
831/438-2363

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Scotts Valley
Water District

water news

Vital Information on Community Water Issues

Get Involved With Water

Learn more about water in your community! We urge customers to attend monthly Board Meetings held on the second Thursday of every month at 7 p.m. at the District office, 2 Civic Center Drive, Scotts Valley.

How to Contact Us

Contact Assistant General Manager/Operations Manager William O'Brien at 831-438-2363 or by e-mail at contact@svwd.org for more information about your water quality.

Please Visit Us at www.svwd.org

Use our website to access meeting agendas and minutes as well as information about the Board of Directors, rates, water quality, and water conservation.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

REPORT ON WATER QUALITY FOR 2009

Scotts Valley Water Meets All Water Quality Standards

Once again the District is proud to present its annual report on water quality. The report covers testing during 2009, demonstrating that the quality of your drinking water meets or is better than state and federal regulations.

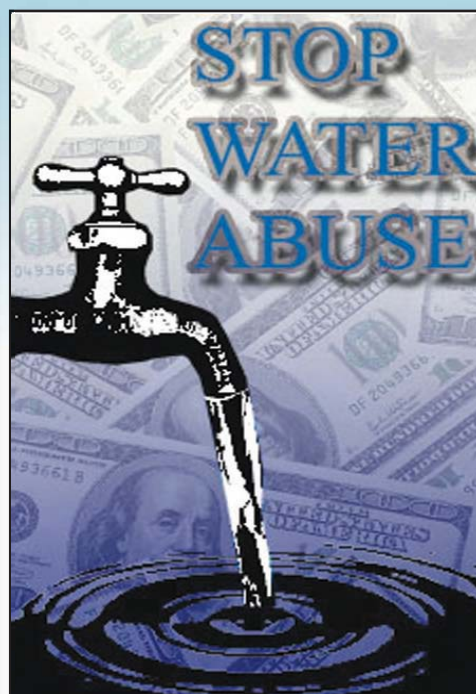
Besides providing detailed results of water-quality testing, this report contains a description of your water source, answers common questions about water quality, and provides other useful water quality information.

Student Water Conservation Print Ad Contest

Scotts Valley Water District high school students used their graphic design skills to promote water conservation in 2009.



First Place: Igor Strbac



Second Place: Jonathon Poore



Third Place: Jack Fogelquist

How We Provide Quality Water

Water Quality Regulations

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Department of Health Services prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. For information go to www.epa.gov.

Quality Water Supply

Your drinking water comes from local groundwater supplies.

Your Water Is Highly Treated

We treat your water in four advanced water treatment facilities before we deliver it to you.

We Test for Quality

Our state-certified water quality professionals monitor your water 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, so you don't have to be concerned about it.

Frequency of Tests: Some tests are done daily, others weekly, monthly or at other intervals, even continuously around the clock, using sophisticated equipment. We do more testing than is required by the regulators.

Certified Labs: Tests and results are produced by independent state-certified facilities.

Test Accuracy: The thousands of tests we conduct every year are done with extraordinary accuracy. We can detect two-tenths of a gram of some substances in a billion gallons of water.



When to Seek Health Care Advice

Our water supply is from underground aquifers that are less susceptible to surface water contaminants. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer who are undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune-system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Water in the Environment

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. The District's current source of supply is 100 percent groundwater. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, agricultural applications, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

An assessment of the drinking water sources for the Scotts Valley Water District was completed in September 2001. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: drycleaning, gasoline storage and distribution, and manufacturing. In addition, the sources are considered most vulnerable to these activities: abandoned water and monitoring wells, septic systems, transportation corridors and commercial parking lots, and sewer collection systems.

Where to Get More Information

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

RESULTS OF 2009 DRINKING WATER QUALITY TESTS

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants and other constituents detected between January 1 and December 31, 2009. Secondary Standards in the table refer to aesthetic aspects of water.

SCOTTS VALLEY WATER DISTRICT TREATED WATER						
CONTAMINANT	MCL or MRDL	PHG or MCLG	RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH PRIMARY MCLs						
Total Coliform Bacteria	2/month	0	0 - 2	NA	Naturally present in the environment.	
Arsenic* (PPB)	10	4	ND to 5.0	1.1	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Fluoride (PPB)	2,000	1,000	110 to 690	285	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Gross alpha particle activity** (pCi/L)	15	3	ND to 7.2	2.4	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Total Xylene (PPB)	1750	1,000	ND to 180	5	Naturally occurring minerals.	
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL						
Total Trihalomethanes (PPB)	80	NA	ND to 63	11.7	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Haloacetic acids (PPB)	60	NA	ND to 3.3	2.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Chlorine [free] (PPM)	4	4	0.1 to 2.3	0.9	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment.	
LEAD AND COPPER***						
	ACTION LEVEL	PHG	# OF SITES SAMPLED	# OF SITES EXCEEDING	90 TH PERCENTILE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead*** [total] (PPB)	15	2	20	0	3.0	Customer household plumbing.
Copper*** [total] (PPB)	1,300	170	20	0	370	Customer household plumbing.
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS WITH SECONDARY MCLs						
CONTAMINANT	SECONDARY MCL		RANGE	AVERAGE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION	
Chloride (PPM)	500		23.0 to 91.0	38.8	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Color (ACU)	15		ND to 3.0	0.4	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Iron (PPB)	300		ND to 420	59	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Manganese (PPB)	50		ND to 31.0	7.7	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Odor threshold (TON)	3		1 to 4	2.4	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Specific Conductance (micromhos per cm)	1,600		370 to 1,100	744	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Sulfate (PPM)	500		71 to 300	146	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Turbidity (NTU)	5		ND to .35	0.17	Naturally occurring minerals.	
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	1,000		220 to 700	470	Naturally occurring minerals.	
NO STANDARDS						
pH			7.5 to 8.3	7.9		
Sodium (PPM)			32 to 150	78		
Total Hardness**** [as CaCO3] (PPM)			90 to 311	210		
Calcium (PPM)			25 to 70	55		
Carbonate [as CO3] (PPM)			ND to 5.1	1.3		
Magnesium (PPM)			5 to 35	17		
Potassium (PPM)			1.5 to 3.9	2.5		
Total Alkalinity (PPM)			55 to 337	192		
ortho-Phosphate [as PO4] (PPM)			0.7 to 2.2	1.3		
Carbon Dioxide (PPM)			ND to 10	4		
Langelier Index			Minus 0.6 to 1.2	0.5		
Methyl Ethyl Keytone (PPB)			ND to 7.9	0.9		
FOOTNOTES						
* While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.						
** Radiological constituents samples were drawn from three treatment plants in September 2008.						
*** Lead and Copper Rule samples were drawn from 20 customer taps in the Summer of 2008.						
**** Average Total Hardness for 2009 was 12 grains.						
Note: The State allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Most testing samples are taken from treated water. Our treatment plants remove arsenic, iron, and manganese. Coliform, color, odor, and turbidity are taken from sample stations located throughout the District. Some Volatile Organic Compounds are removed by treatment.						
DEFINITIONS USED IN THIS CHART:						
AL: Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.						
ACU: Apparent Color Units: A measurement of color.						
Grains Per Gallon: A unit of hardness where 17.1 parts per million equals 1 grain per gallon.						
Turbidity: A physical characteristic of water that makes the water appear cloudy. The condition is caused by the presence of suspended matter. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.						
Langelier Index: This index is used in stabilizing water to control both corrosion and the deposition of scale.						
MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.						
MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs or MCLGs as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.						
Micromhos per Centimeter: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.						
MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.						
NA: Not applicable.						
ND: Not detected at testing limit.						
NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit, indicating the clarity of the water.						
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter is a measure of radioactivity.						
PDWS: Primary Drinking Water Standards: MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.						
PPB: Parts per billion or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB equals 0.001 PPM and is equivalent to about one drop in 17,000 gallons of water.						
PPM: Parts per million or milligrams per liter. 1 PPM equals 1,000 PPB and is equivalent to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.						
PHG: Public Health Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.						
Total Dissolved Solids: An indicator of dissolved minerals in the water.						
TON: Threshold Odor Number: The unit of odor.						
90TH Percentile: The third highest sample result of 20 sample results.						

Scotts Valley Water District

P.O. Box 660006
Scotts Valley, CA 95067-0006
831-438-2363

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Thank You For Conserving. In April 2009, Scotts Valley Water District responded to a third year of lower than normal rainfall by calling for a mandatory 10% reduction in water use and approving six new temporary drought response measures. Potable water demand dropped by just under 10% in the 2009 water year. We encourage all customers to keep conserving.

NO DRUGS DOWN THE DRAIN

Finally, a safe, free, and environmentally responsible way to get rid of old household medicines and sharps.

USE THESE CONVENIENT DROP-OFF SITES:

- CVS - Sharps Only
257 Mt. Hermon Road
- SCOTTS VALLEY MEDICAL CLINIC - Medicines Only
2980 El Rancho Drive
- WALGREENS - Medicines and Sharps
210 Mt. Hermon Road



www.sharpmedsolutions.org or 831-454-2160

Free! Online Gardening Tool For Our Diverse Local Climate!

Water-Smart Gardening in Santa Cruz County



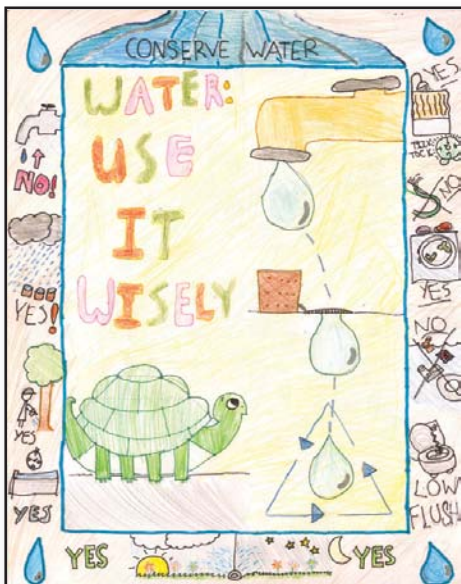
www.watersavingtips.org

Sponsored by: Water Conservation Coalition
of Santa Cruz County

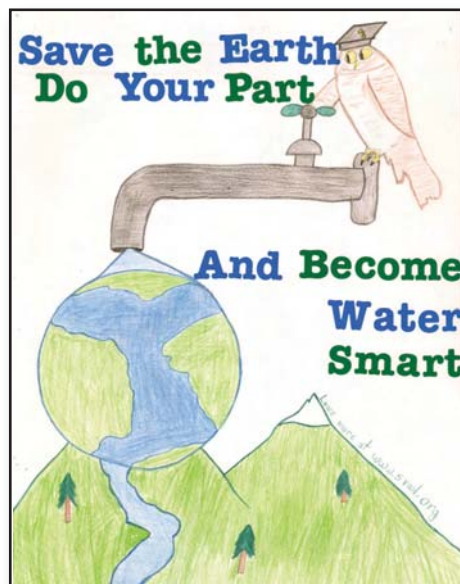
Water-Smart Gardening in Santa Cruz County is a free online tool to help create inspirational, water smart landscapes. Use this program to:

- View beautiful local gardens for design ideas.
- Use interactive tools to design your garden.
- Evaluate hundreds of plant species and make a plant list.
- Learn how to reduce landscape water use.
- Prevent and solve pest problems with less-toxic methods.

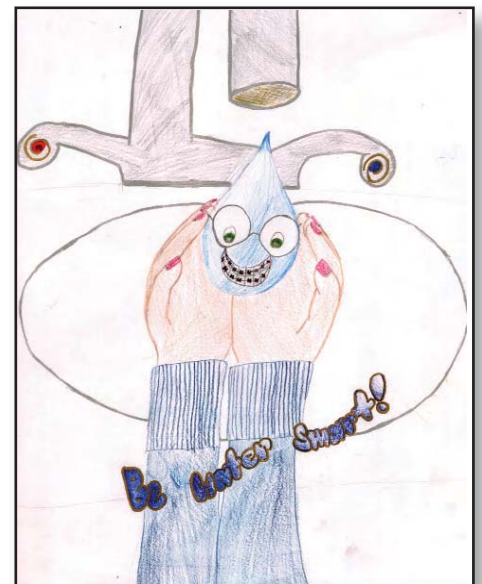
Be Water Smart - Scotts Valley Fifth Grade 2009 Poster Contest Winners



First Place: Katie Okamura,
Genevieve Imboden and Elise Wadsworth



Second Place: Nikolas Osorio



Third Place: Rachel Huang and Emily Chaffin